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In Connection with DPRK Gov't Memorandum

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul Cables U.N. Sec.-Gen. U Thant

Pak Sung Chul, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent to U Thant, Secretary-general of the United Nations, a letter enclosed with the July 21, 1966, memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea clarifying its stand on the question of Korea's unification in connection with the U.S. scheme to illegally bring again the "Korean question" to the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session, a July 29 KCNA report said.

Expressing the belief that the U.N. Secretary-general will distribute the memorandum of the DPRK Government to the delegates of the U.N. member states without delay as an official U.N. document, Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul hoped. that U Thant will inform him of the result.

SPA Delegation Back Home

A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-president of the SPA Presidium, returned to Pyongyang on August 2 by air after visiting the UAR, Tanzania, Iraq and Syria, a KCNA report said.

Rodong Shinmoon Lashes U.S. Plan To Bring "Korean Question" to U.N.

Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, on July 24 carried an editorial supporting the memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 21 in connection with the U.S. scheme to bring again the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session, according to information from Pyongyang.

The editorial declared that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves and that the question of Korea's unification is the internal affairs of the Korean people barring interference from the U.N. and any other outside forces.

Pointing out that the basic obstacle to Korea's unification lies in the military occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist troops under the signboard of the United Nations, the editorial said:

The discussion of the "Korean question" in the U.N. is aimed at legalizing the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism. A belligerent in the Korean War, the U.N. has no right whatever to interfere in the Korean question.

The editorial continued:

The U.N. should discuss and adopt a decision on the questions of revoking all its illegal resolutions on the "Korean question," withdrawing the U.S. and all other foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the mask of the "U.N. forces" and immediately dissolving the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The paper declared that it is the immovable stand of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government that the peaceful unification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves through free North-South general elections on a democratic basis without any outside interference.

Recalling that the DPRK Government proposed in its memorandum to convene a joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations both in North and South Korea or a North-South Korea joint conference of some other form with a view to discussing the question of the country's unification and also noted that a conference of countries concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the editorial declared once again that today the Korean question is pressing question the solution of which brooks no further delay.

The paper said in conclusion:

The Korean people are convinced that the entire honest-minded people of Asia and the world will continue to express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to drive out U.S. troops from South Korea and to achieve the country's unification.

Korean Soccer Team Back Home

Excited crowd at Pyongyang airport enthusiastically welcome Korean footballers who returned home on Aug. 1 after making stunning results in the World Soccer Finals.

Prem. Kim Il Sung's Message

To 12th World Conf. Against A- & H-Bombs

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on July 28 the following telegram of greetings to the 12th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, KCNA reported:

On behalf of the entire Korean people and on my own I extend my warm congratulations and greetings to your conference to be convened marking the 21st anniversary of atom bomb destruction in Japan and to its participants.

The World Conference Against Atom and Hydrogen Bombs convened every year has greatly contributed to mobilizing the Japanese people and the peoples of all countries the world over in the struggle for smashing aggression and nuclear war machinations of U.S. imperialism and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

Recently U.S. imperialism has started air raids on Hanoi and Haiphong areas and embarked recklessly on the road of escalating further its aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and is more openly manoeuvring for aggression and war provocation in Asia and everywhere else in the world persistently clinging to its bankrupt policy of nuclear intimidation.

U.S. imperialism tries covertly to bring Japan under their nuclear strategy system in Asia and the revived Japanese militarists scheme to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," capitalizing the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in Asia.

But all these aggressive and war provocation machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarists will be finally frustrated by the powerful struggle of the Japanese people and the peoples throughout the world.

Convinced that your conference will contribute to the common struggle of the peoples of all countries against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and for actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of the Vietnamese people, smashing the nuclear war provocation machinations of U.S. imperialism and completely banning and destroying nuclear weapons, opposing Japan's nuclear armament and dispatch overseas of its Self-Defense Forces and frustrating U.S. imperialist plot to concoct a new military bloc in Asia and the Pacific, I sincerely wish your conference greater success in its work.

Foreign Public Rap U.S. Occupation of S. Korea; Back Koreans' Fight for Independent Unification

In connection with the termination of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," the foreign public circles continue further backing the Korean people in their struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. occupation army from South Korea and for the country's peaceful unification.

A meeting was held recently at Dan Phuong Agriculture Cooperative in Ha Tay Province, the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

Speaking at the meeting Nguyen Xuan Tram, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and Secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, expressed fervent solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the U.S. imperialist troops' withdrawal from South Korea.

THE South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency, in a commentary, strongly condemned the U.S. scheme to bring the Korean issue before the United Nations General Assembly and stressed that the United Nations has no right whatsoever to poke its nose into the internal affairs of the Korean people.

IN connection with the closing of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," a mass rally was held on July 31 in Topes de Callantes, Las Villas Province of Cuba, with more than 7,000 people participating.

Addressing the rally, Melba Hernandez, Chairman of the Cuban Organizing Committee of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People," declared that the Cuban people who enjoy the lofty and unbreakable solidarity with the Korean people, will always march with them in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for socialist construction.

Similar meetings were held in various other parts of Cuba.

Meanwhile, the Cuban Organizing Committee of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" issued a statement on July 27 and once again expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle.

Rumanian journal "Lumea," in its July 28 issue, denounced the U.S. imperialists for violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam, and added:

The stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and the interference of the U.S. in the internal affairs of the Korean people are basic obstacles to the realization of Korea's peaceful unification on a democratic basis.

Polish newspaper "Trybuna" on July 28 said:

Today, broad world public are demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. This is because the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops is the basic obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea on an independent basis and because the provocations of U.S. troops threaten peace in the Korean Peninsula.

Meanwhile, telegrams and letters supporting the Korean people's struggle were sent from various foreign countries to Korean social organizations.

Included among them were from the Cuban National Committee for Defence of Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, the Lawyers' Association of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, the World Federation of Teachers' Unions, the Rumanian Afro-Asian People's Friendship Association, the Central Council of Trade Unions of Rumania and the Central Committee of the Finnish Democratic Women's Union.

CLOSED SHELF

Appeal to S. Korean Women Adopted at Meeting to Mark Sex Equality Law Anniv.

"The Promulgation of the Sex Equality Law on July 30, 1946 was a revolutionary reform emancipating the Korean women from all feudal fetters, social discrimination and negligence," claimed Kim Ok Soon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

She said so in her report delivered to a city gathering held on July 29 in Pyongyang's Grand Theatre, celebrating the 20th promulgation anniversary of the law, according to information from Pyongyang.

Attributing the brilliant successes scored by the Korean women to the tradition of the anti-Japanese partisan activities for national salvation in 1930's, the reporter told the meeting that in all corners of North Korea wommen were playing a big role in socialist construction.

Pledging full support to the South Korean women, the reporter called for a more resolute, continued struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the South Korean women.

A summary of the appeal is as follows:

South Korean women!

So long as the U.S. imperialists stay in South Korea, will the South Korean people and women never be freed from the present misfortunes and sufferings. You must hold high the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, in order to set yourselves free from the shackles as colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists and provide a new, brilliant society for your descendants. You must aggressively fight to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and wipe out their colonial rule.

Stubbornly fight against the Japanese militarists already penetrating into South Korea, backed by the U.S. imperialists! You should fight resolutely to topple the Pak Jung Hi clique, the double stooges of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

It vitally affects your life whether or not you smash the fascist-terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and win democratic rights, including political freedom. You must confidently and courageously fight for the freedom of the press, publication, assembly, association and demonstration and for the sake of the organizations of all progressive parties and their activities.

You must fight to win feminine emancipation from social confinement and equal rights with men in all sectors of political, economic and cultural life and to see social protection of mothers and children and genuine compulsory education.

You must obstinately fight to prevent a soul of the S. Korean people from being sent to the Yankee imperialist aggressive war in Vietnam as their bullet shield, by shattering and foiling the criminal policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

You must launch an extensive struggle for the immediate return of your husbands and sons who are already in South Vietnam.

Let us, all the women both in North and South Korea, firmly unite and intensify our fight to kick out the U.S. imperialists from Korean soil and to realize an independent, peaceful unification of our fatherland.

At 12th World Conference Against A- & H-Bombs

Chief Korean Delegate's Speech

Li Si Goo, leader of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the 12th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Tokyo, made a speech on July 30 at the first day session of the preliminary meeting of the conference.

Noting that the present meeting is confronted with the pressing tasks to further strengthen the common struggle of the world people against the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression on Vietnam and nuclear war and for defending peace, he said:

Today the U.S. imperialists are more desperately resorting to the policies of war and aggression throughout the world and gravely menacing world peace.

Particularly, the U.S. imperialists are mobilizing all criminal methods of war in an attempt to escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam.

This is not only a serious crime to the Vietnamese people but also a challenge to the world peace-loving people.

Condemning the U.S. imperialists' frenzied war preparations in South Korea, he said:

The U.S. imperialists instigated the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique to conclude the "ROK-Japan Treaty" with the aim of rigging up a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," a link in their policy of aggression on the Far East, and paved the way for the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists masterminded the "Ministerial Meeting of Asian and Pacific Region" in Seoul for the purpose of framing up a new aggressive military bloc by binding together their satellites and puppets in the Asian region.

Li Si Goo, chief Korean delegate to the 12th World Conference Against A- and H-Bombs, delivers a speech.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army's occupation of South Korea and its war provocation manoeuvres pose a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the world.

He emphasized:

All these facts prove that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the common enemy of mankind.

The present situation urgently demands the further strengthening of struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

The most pressing task confronting us today is to oppose the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and to give more active support to the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people regard the aggression against the Vietnamese people as one against themselves and will march ahead shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

In his July 18 telegram to President Ho Chi Minh, Premier Kim Il Sung declared once again that "the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people are fully prepared to render more active assistance of every form including the dispatch of volunteers to the Vietnamese people till the U.S. imperialist aggressors are completely wiped out and final victory is won."

The Korean people fully support the four-point stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation for the solution of the Vietnamese question, he declared.

He went on:

We, together with the world people, strongly demand the U.S. imperialists stop their aggressive acts against the Vietnamese people at once and withdraw from South Vietnam.

We propose to render more active aid, material and moral, of all forms to the fighting Vietnam people.

Expressing solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' armed intervention and aggressive acts and for national independence and freedom and with the European people in the struggle for security and peace in Europe, he emphasized: It is most important to firmly unite the peace-loving forces for frustrating the aggression and nuclear war manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists and safeguarding world peace.

Underscoring the necessity of forming a broad anti-U.S. united front by making use of every possibility and by uniting the anti-imperialist forces, he expressed in conclusion the determination of the Korean people to resolutely fight in the future, too, against the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, firmly joining hands with the world peace-loving people under the banner of anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle.

Behind May 16 Coup in S. Korea

Conspiracy-Monger, U.S. CIA (5)

Further, a UPI report revealed why American imperialism assumed such a treacherous attitude, saying that in some parts of South Korea, famine was looming large, students were growingly restive, business was fast declining. Evidently, there was a tendency toward the last resort of unification through negotiation between North and South Korea.

No doubt, under these circumstances, there was no alternative left for American imperialism but to carry out a preventive revolution, or a coup d'etat, to suppress the daily mounting anti-American, national salvation struggle of the South Korean people. Therefore, the United States finally made a decision to instigate young South Korean officers to carry out a coup in order to preserve its interests in South Korea. (Italian paper, the *Pace*)

All these facts eloquently tell that American imperialism is a shameless and crafty aggressor. However, we cannot realize its brazen-faced and double-faced strategy in its full implications without examining the way it controls and maneuvers its lackeys.

"Bold Tactics"

One day in the first year of the May 16 coup d'etat, Kim Chong Pil said to reporters, "For fear of possible detection by the American forces of our conspiracy, Chairman Pak Jung Hi and I were extremely cautious in our activities. We had to go ahead with the plot completely in secret, taking everying into account..." But, this diametrically contradicts facts.

Far from being careful, they were bold enough to ignore the American forces and their intelligence organs. In fact, they were rescued by American imperialism, each time they were faced with a danger. For example, Pak Jung Hi not only openly refused to vote for Syngman Rhee and Li Gi Bong in the unlawful elections of March 15, 1960, then under the harsh crackdown policy of Syngman Rhee, but also boldly joined in the cheers before demonstrators opposing the illegal elections by Syngman Rhee. Syngman Rhee's order for arrest of Pak Jung Hi was ignored by the U.S. CIA so that Pak Jung Hi could retain his post. (*Pusan Ilbo*, September 11, 1960 and *Kookje Shinbo*, December 18, 1960)

The final gathering of the accomplices held in Yaksu-dong on May 14 alone, is sufficient to show how openly they were making preparations for the coup d'etat. Although their intrigue for the coup had already been detected and was being investigated by Chang Myun and his police, the 40 odd action chiefs gathered in a place at 10 o'clock in the morning to hold hours-long discussions on their coup attempt, defying any possible police raid. (*A History of the Democratic Revolution in South Korea*) These bold acts never known in any other country's coup history show more clearly that they acted, from the start, under the protection of U.S. imperialism, as the faithful executioners of the U.S. imperialist-prepared plot.

Culprits with Stories

For what did the Pak Jung Hi clique take such a deceptive action and hurriedly wear a mask of "patriots?" It was because they wanted to conceal that U.S. imperialism is the very organizer of the coup. More important is that this was primarily aimed at concealing the scandalous past of the Pak Jung Hi clique as agents of the U.S. and at deceiving the public.

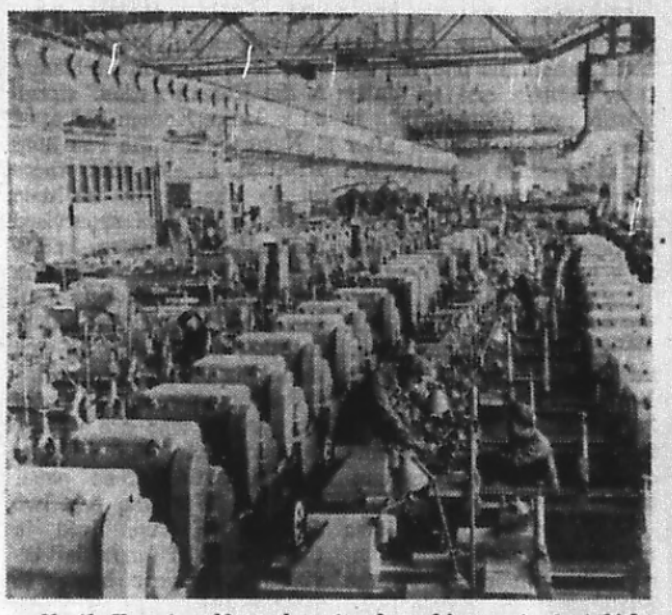
As is widely known, Pak Jung Hi and Kim Chong Pil were, not to mention the words of Vanfleet, secret agents reared by the U.S. and are 100 per cent anti-communist and pro-American.

(To be continued)

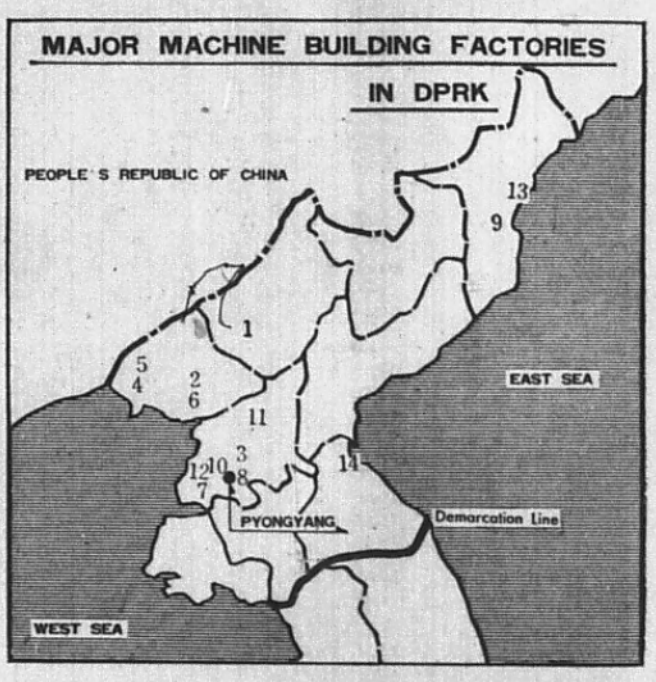
Booming National Economy

Emergence of North Korea as Machine Builder

North Korea's machine building industry has been attracting the attention of the world in the past two decades since its liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. The rapid development of heavy industry with machine building as its mainstay has contributed greatly toward building a strong self-supporting national economy in North Korea. North Korea owes these shining achievements of its national economy to the correct policy of the Korean Workers' Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. For full exploitation of domestic materials, the construction of machine building industry is vitally important. Therefore, the Korean Workers' Party laid major emphasis on the speedy construction of the machine building industry. Steps taken by the Korean Workers' Party greatly facilitated smooth organization of production of medium- and small-size machines of various types necessary for the postwar reconstruction of the national economy, overall technical development and the founding of North Korea's socialist industry on a firm foundation.



North Korea's self-supply rate of machinery stood at 94.3 per cent in 1964. Machine products occupied 84.5 per cent of the total volume of North Korea's export in 1964. The photo shows a part of the Rakwon Machine Building Factory (see the map), one of North Korea's major machine building factories.



The numbers in the above map show sites of the factories: 1. Hichun Machine Tool Factory 2. Koosung Machine Tool Factory 3. Ryongsun Machine Tool Factory 4. Bookjoong Machine Building Factory 5. Rakwon Machine Building Factory 6. Koosung Mining Machinery Factory 7. Ranam Mining Machinery Factory 8. Daian Electric Appliances Plant 9. West Pyongyang Electric Appliances Plant 10. Jooeul Electric Appliances Plant 11. Dukchun Automobile Factory 12. Kiyang Tractor Factory 13. Chungjin Shipyards 14. Wonsan Shipyards.

The successful postwar Three-Year Plan 1954-56 which completed the rehabilitation of the North Korean national economy, saw the emergence of a number of machine building plants including the Hichun Machine Tool Factory, which mass-produced and is producing in large quantities up-to-date machine tools, none of which had ever been produced before in Korea.

The demand of the daily-growing national economy exceeded the production of the machine-building industry in such a way that Comrade Kim Il Sung took the initiative in the "Let a machine tool produce more machine tools" movements across North Korea, a revolutionary step for achieving the task of settling imbalance in the production and demand of machine tools. These "Let a machine tool produce more machine tools" movements which were launched in 1959 not only raised the production of machine tools but also enabled the industry to diversify machine tools and machines, ranging from single-purpose machines to all-purpose and more complex ones, including all-purpose electronic computers.

As a result of the movements launched in 1959, more than 13,000 machine tools were turned out in excess of the state plan.

Moreover, production of big-size complex machine tools became possible. Korean mechanics succeeded in contriving a 3,000 ton press with a 8 meter turning lathe, thereby making possible the manufacture of 6,000 ton presses and still heavier ones. Thus, the foundation of the North Korean machine building industry was consolidated.

In 1960, the final year of the Five-Year Plan, the output of metal-cutting machine tools was boosted by 288 per cent over 1957, the first year of the plan. After accomplishing the Five-Year Plan successfully, the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party made strenuous endeavors to carry out a Seven-Year Plan 1961-67 envisaging a full development of North Korea's self-supporting socialist national economy. This will be a powerful guarantee for a unified Korea for which all the Korean people are striving and which the U.S. imperialists are hindering. The task assigned to the machine building industry in this vast plan is to see that the output of machine tools increase 1.9 times in 1967 as against 1960 through intensified production.

And at the same time, the most-advanced technique of automation has been introduced into the machine building industry, together with other up-to-date technical renovations, and contributed to a greater extent to the improved performance of machine tools and machines and the manufacture of products of new types.

Thus, during last year a lone, the machine building industry produced all kinds of up-to-date big-size equipment including facilities necessary for the improvement and expansion of the NO.6 open-hearth furnace of the Hwanghai Iron Works and of the NO. 2 Furnace of the Kimchaik Iron Works, and also supplied over 114,000 machinery equipment of various kinds and 24,000 tons of machine accessaries to all the fields of the national economy including, metal, chemical, electric and agricultural. The kinds of machine products increased by 129 kinds.

The massive growth of the machine building industry is shown in its share (25.8 per cent) in the gross national product in 1964, compared with its share of 1.6 per cent in 1944. This is also reflected in the increased export of machinery to socialist countries: machine tools are exported to the Soviet Union, China, Hungary and Bulgaria; tool steels and tools to Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania and Guinea; and plant equipment to Ceylon. In recent years, various kinds of machine tools have been exported to Japan, which are favorably received by Japanese mechanics and engineers.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (10)

The Economic Committee assumes as its major task the work of restoring severed national bonds between people in the two parts of the divided country, of reconstructing the bankrupt South Korean economy, and, thereby, improving the livelihood of the South Korean people.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that the South Korean authorities even refuse to accept the setting-up of the Economic Committee, the DPRK Government is offering a proposal to the South Korean side that North-South exchange be materialized in the fields of technology, culture, arts and sports, and that mutual visits for sightseeing be permitted.

Moreover, the DPRK Government proposes that if the South Korean authorities cannot accept even such a purely non-political exchange proposal, at least North-South correspondence be realized for the sake of families, relatives and close friends who are separated in the North and South.

All these peace efforts of the DPRK Government, however, have not yet been realized to this date owing to consistent subversive machinations and unilateral rejection by the U.S. imperialist occupationists and by the successive "regimes" of South Korea which have been the mere tools of the U.S. imperialists for their neo-colonial domination over South Korea.

Today, the South Korean people are not permitted to enjoy even elementary democratic rights, including the right to express their will and wishes freely: All those who speak about or demand the peaceful unification of the country are labeled "communists" and arrested.

Today, South Korea still is under virtual martial law: Anyone is prohibited from going outdoors between midnight and 4 o'clock in the morning.

At the same time, the South Korean press has been under constant and desperate persecution and suppression especially by the present military fascist regime of Pak Jung Hi who usurped power by the May 16, 1961 coup d'etat: The military junta of Pak Jung Hi forcibly dissolved 23 political parties, and 138 social organizations. During only less than one year, that is between the May 16, 1961 coup and April 15 of 1962, 1,230 newspapers and magazines out of the total 1,310 were forcibly closed down and more than 60,000 journalists and publication workers were deprived of their jobs. The Pak Jung Hi military junta went the length of hanging to death three journalists, including Cho Yong Soo, president of a South Korean daily, the *Minjok Ilbo*, in 1962. During last year alone, more than 200 newspapers and magazines were forced to cease to publish. This year, 187 periodicals and magazines were already banned as of June 5

Today, even the ceremonies of marriage and funeral are prohibited without "permission" of police.

The South Korean press saw one of the most ignominious incidents in its history last year when the Pak Jung Hi terror regime auctioned off by force a South Korean daily, *the Kyunghyang Shinmoon*, one of the five most influential papers.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi regime leave no stone unturned to convert South Korea into an unheard-of fascist police state. They have been conducting "anti-communist" propaganda drives to implant the "fear of communism" in the minds of the South Korean people, while ceaselessly reinforcing police, special agents and the army: According to confirmed information, today South Korea has a 700,000-strong army (ranking fourth in the world), 385,000 special agents and a 200,000 police force.

Why are they so bent on gagging the South Korean people?

(To be continued)

S. Korean Papers Demanding National Unification

. Why no shadaw of a train on this railway line? Running idly across the 38th Parallel, this railway track, though cold and silent and left to no one's care, talks too much about the tragedy of the Korean people who have been forced by U.S. imperialism to live separated in North and South for these 21 years. Railway lines can be cut in two, but, a nation's blood-ties cannot. And the day will certainly come for the Korean people to freely travel between South and North by this line so that they may share with their kith and kin the joy over a unified Korea.

"To break down the barrier bisecting one and the same nation and one and the same country and to unify North and South—this is what we have aspired after for the past 20 years and the heavy duty we have assumed before our younger generation," wrote a South Korean newspaper.

Reflecting the daily growing aspiration of the South Korean people for national unification, another South Korean daily stressed that "it is our supreme task to unify the split fatherland and build a prosperous country."

South Korean papers also mirror the "confidence in independent unification of the South Korean people who have seen through the fallacy of Pak Jung Hi's slogan: "Unification with the aid of outside forces."

A paper wrote: "First of all, we must achieve the unification of the country. Herein lies the source of our strength shaking ourselves free from outside forces."

Another paper wrote that "we are confronted with the urgent task to solve the unification by ourselves without relying on the United Nations."

"The unification of the country can be achieved only when the nation exercises its subjective forces. The master of the Korean history is the Korean nation," stressed a South Korean daily.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi clique croaks that there is no change in its basic line on the "U.N.-supervised unification" and even insists that the unification question must not be discussed until the latter half of the 1970's. In other words, they do not think the unification at all.

Refuting the assertion of the puppets who are trying to perpetuate the national split, a South Korean paper wrote: "For the past two decades, we have lived in the sorrows of territorial division, every year hoping to see the unification of North and South."

Pak Jung Hi's recent blast that "the reunification of Korea will not be discussed until the late seventies," encountered caustic criticism from South Korean papers.

One paper held that "the unification of the country should be discussed and sought ceaselessly and actively as a realistic problem and an immediate task since it is the aspiration of the nation."

An editorial of the paper on June 10 wrote: "The late seventies is one decade off. Then, must we forego the hope of unification for a decade? It is strange to hear that the discussion of unification from an independent stand is impossible today although it will be possible tomorrow. The discussion of unification should not be and cannot be confined to a specific person or specific forces."

An editorial of another daily called on the same day for tearing up the fascist "State Security Law" and "Anti-Communist Law" and giving unlimited scope for the discussion of unification.

On July 24, a South Korean daily expressed ardent aspiration for the unification of the country in response to the July 21 memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of the country's unification.

The paper wrote: "The Demarcation Line which forms the division between North and South in place of the 38th Parallel evokes bitter hatred in the heart of every Korean." The paper stressed that the North-South unification poses as a question deciding the destiny of Korea and as an international issue closely concerned with peace of the world.

DPRK Gym. Association Sends Letter to IGF

On Unlawful Acts of Jap. Authorities

IN a letter sent on July 22 by Li Jin Bai, Chairman of the Gymnastics Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Chairman of the International Gymnastics Federation, the association requested the IGF to examine the discriminating steps taken by the Japanese authorities against the delegates of the DPRK Gymnastics Association who participated in the IGF Far East and Near and Middle East Gymnastics Judges Training Course held recently in Tokyo and the non-cooperative acts of Takashi Kondo who was in charge of the organization of the training course.

The national associations of the IGF should have been allowed to take part freely in the training course organized to award certificates to qualified judges of national associations and to raise the technique of international gymnastics judges, Li Jin Bai noted. However, he went on, the Japanese authorities, evidently proceeding from political motives, obstructed the entry into Japan of the delegates of the DPRK.

Far from cooperating with the DPRK delegates, Takashi Kondo adopted an unfriendly attitude toward them. Thus, as Vice-chairman of the IGF, Vice-president of the Japanese Gymnastics Association and as the chief organizer of the recent training course, he acted inconsistently with his official functions, thereby causing misgivings about his activities as a sportsman.

According to the letter, the Japanese authorities treated the DPRK delegates discriminatingly by unilaterally restricting the term of stay from June 27 to July 4 for the DPRK delegates to the training course which lasted from June 28 to July 3.

This restriction allowing entry only after June 27 was liable to cause delay in the participation in the training course, which was to open on June 28, with the slightest change in the weather conditions.

A proposal made by the DPRK delegates to enter Japan at a more convenient date was turned down and Takashi Kondo was disinclined to give any cooperation in this connection.

The DPRK delegates who had to reach Japan by June 27 at the latest were issued transit visas for Hongkong only on June 25, and visa was denied to one of the delegates Kim Jai Chul.

Thus, one man was prevented from attending the training course and the others reached Japan belatedly.

The DPRK delegates requested T. Kondo to give a detailed, unbiased explanation. However, Kondo, who was in a position to give such an explanation, evaded this, thereby arousing the suspicion that the Japanese authorities and Takashi Kondo were responsible for the whole business.

T. Kondo even insisted on cutting by one day the period of the DPRK delegates' stay in Japan prescribed in the legal paper issued by the Japanese Government authorities. Again he was non-cooperative in meeting the DPRK delegates' desire to take a short cut by taking a boat on the return trip.

NEXT, the letter laid bare the political aim pursued by the formation of the "Asian Gymnastics Federation" in Tokyo recently.

According to the letter of the DPRK Gymnastics Association, the association received an invitation dated May 20 signed by Yoshihiko Kurimoto and Takashi Kondo to attend the inauguration meeting of the "Federation," and dispatched Kim Kyung Hwan, Vice-chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and Committee member of the Gymnastics Association of the DPRK.

But, having invited the DPRK delegate, they failed to inform him of anything about the "Asian Gymnastics Federation."

On June 30, when the DPRK delegate asked for information about the formation of the "Federation," Takashi Kondo replied that the matter had political implications and that even among the persons concerned

(Continued on page 5)

"ROK" Casualties in South Vietnam Reach 5,500

In the first half of this year, the Liberation armed forces and guerrillas in the central part of South Vietnam wiped out 70,418 enemy soldiers including 5,564 South Korean troops, according to a VNA report from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

114 "ROK" Students Go to S.V.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have decided to send 114 South Korean students to South Vietnam allegedly to "comfort" the South Korean puppet troops there, according to press reports from Seoul.

On July 28, the puppet Defense Minister arranged for them a tea party at which he revealed a plan to dispatch medical and agricultural college students, too, to South Vietnam under the name of "medical service corps" and "agricultural experts."

This is one more criminal step taken by the Pak Jung Hi clique following the dispatch of 30,000 puppet troops and thousands of workers and engineers to the shambles of South Vietnam.

Pak Decides to Set Up "Dispatch Organ"

The puppet South Korean regime has decided to set up an "inter-Ministry organ" and its secretariat which are allegedly designed to promote economic cooperation among South Korea, the United States and South Vietnam, according to a report of the South Korean Hapdong Tongshin.

Composed of puppet ministers and" specialists" with the puppet Premier at its head, the organ will systematize "manpower export" to South Vietnam and entirely undertake "contract with the United States" in the implementation of criminal plans including troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

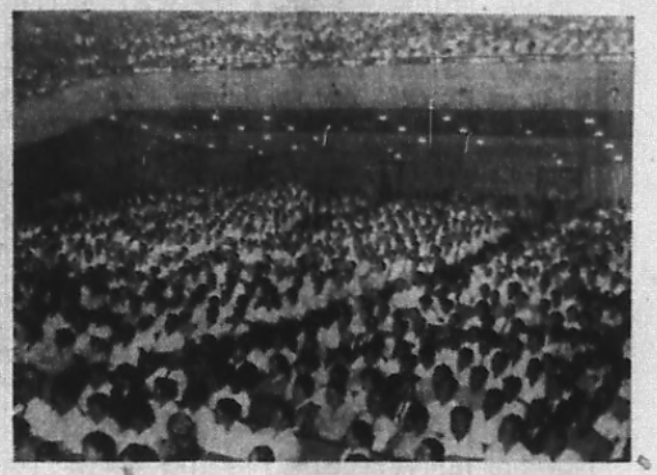
The decision of the Pak Jung Hi bandits shows that they have gone one step further in their criminal schemings to send a large number of workers and technicians, besides armymen to South Vietnam.

"ROK" Army Reinforcement

According to a report of the Hapdong Tongshin News Agency in Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi "Government" has revised the "Enforcement Regulations of Military Service Law" with the aim of drafting even high school graduates with "technicians diploma" into the "ROK Army" as "officers."

3,000 Koreans' Rally Demands Extension of Repatriation Accord

Some 3,000 Korean people in Tokyo and from its neighbouring districts on August 5 packed to capacity the Shibuya Public Hall, Tokyo, to hold a central meeting to demand an unamended extension for another year of the present Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in this country against the Japanese Government's plan to abrogate it, on such false a pretext that there are not so many Korean applicants for repatriation to their home country, the DPRK, that the Agreement should be extended any longer



View of the Koreans' Central Meeting held on August 5 in Tokyo to demand an unamended extension for a further period of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan, against the Japanese Government's plot to abrogate it. Left photo shows the main platform and right one the participants, some 3,000 in all.

The main platform of the meeting was taken by Li Shim Chul and Li Kye Baik, Vice-chairmen of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee and other CHONGRYUN leaders, as well as by many representatives of CHONGRYUN-affiliated organizations.

Vice-chairman Li Kye Baik, who is also Chairman of the Central Committee of Measures for Koreans' Repatriation, made a report at the meeting. In his report, the Chairman referred, first, to the various subversive activities of the reactionaries within and without to frustrate the repatriation work. He said: "These reactionary machinations agaist the humanitarian work have been becoming daily more undisguised, particularly since the conclusion of the 'ROK-Japan Treaty'."

Next, he referred to the numerous instances of happy and hopeful life which is being led in the DPRK by the Korean returnees who had already reached over 86,000 in number.

"The fact," he continued, "that the repatriation work, based on the law of humanity, has already been continuing smoothly for seven years, clearly demonstrates that the work is completely just." Calling special attention to the fact that it will take more than several years for all the Koreans, whose application for repatriation has been registered with the Japan Red Cross, to be returned to their homeland, the Chairman stressed the necessity of further efforts by all the Korean compatriots here to realize their demand for the unamended extension of the Agreement for a further period.

He was followed by many Japanese speakers who unanimously stressed the justness of the repatriation work, which they said, is in its spirit humanitarian and is completely in accordance with international practices. They said they would support more positively Koreans in their struggle for the defense of their right to being repatriated, as the repatriation work is an exercise of their inalienable and fundamental human rights.

The meeting adopted a letter of gratitude addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The meeting adopted a written petition which was handed to Kiichi Aichi, Secretary of the Cabinet later that day.

Yung Sang Chul (third from Left), (Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of CHONGRYUN) and, other members of the petition group elected by the above August 5 central meeting, demanding Kiichi Aichi (first from Right), Secretary of the Cabinet of the Japanese Government of an unconditional extension of the Repatriation Agreement (August 5)

Japanese People Campaign for Koreans' Demand

A group of 18 representatives from trade unions, teachers' unions, youth and social organizations, as well as from the Niigata Prefectural Assembly in Niigata Prefecture, on August 5, visited the Japanese Government authorities and demanded an unamended extension for a further period of the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan. The petition group was led by Shozo Ito, Permanent-secretary of the Niigata Prefectural Council for Aid in Koreans' Repatriation Work. Six of the representatives met with Kakuei Tanaka, Secretary-general of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party and handed him a written petition.

Representatives of the Japanese citizens in Niigata Prefecture demanding Kakuei Tanaka, Secretary-general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party that the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan be extended for another year as it is (August 5)

A meeting of the representatives from Japanese Associations for Aid in Koreans' Repatriation Work was held on August 3 at the Gakushi-kaikan Hall, Tokyo, to discuss questions regarding the defense of the work on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

The meeting adopted a resolution which was presented to the Government authorities concerned later.

Meawhile, at the meeting, many of the participants were awarded badges of merit sent from the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society for their distinguished services rendered to the cause of the repatriation work.

Earlier, on August 2, three Japanese representing the citizens living in the Edogawa district of the Tokyo Metropolis visited the Central Government authorities and handed a resolution demanding an unamended extension for another year of the Agreement. The resolution was adopted by the meeting held earlier on July 29 by Japanese people in all walks of life in the district.

The National Federation of the Paper-Pulp Workers' Unions on July 30 held its permanent executive committee meeting to support Koreans' demand.

Meanwhile, the Japanese local assemblies which adopted resolutions in support of Koreans' demand for the unamended extension for another year of the Repatriation Agreement, have reached 23, as of August 2. Of this total number, 20 were the assemblies in Niigata Prefecture, including the Prefectural Assembly.

(Continued from page 4)

views were divided over whether the "Federation" was being organized for the first time or was having its second general meeting and that although he was made president, he himself was not familiar with the matter.

The DPRK delegate expressed the view that it was unlike a sportsman for Takashi Kondo who signed the invitation to feign ignorance of the formation of the "Federation" despite the fact it was set up in Tokyo while the training course was still on.

The letter recalled that the promoters of the "Federation" did not inform the DPRK delegates of the place and time of the meeting in an attempt to exclude the DPRK Association. After analysing all this, the letter said, the DPRK delegates decided not to recognize the "Asian Gymnastics Federation." The letter went on:

By openly revealing its intention to exclude the Gymnastics Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a member of the International Gymnastics Federation, the "Asian Gymnastics Federation" showed that it is pursuing a certain political aim.

The "Asian Gymnastics Federation" ignored the prior approval of the International Gymnastics Federation.

The "Asian Gymnastics Federation" has been inaugurated without reaching a consensus of views among the personages concerned as to whether it was founded in October, 1964, or in July, 1966 and without making clear its character.

The "Asian Gymnastics Federation" thus made its appearance with a certain political aim, violating the rules of the International Federation. And it is suspected that Takashi Kondo who became its president in October, 1964 and its advisor this time and some other officials of the Japan Gymnastics Association mainly had a hand in this.

The DPRK delegate had a press interview on July 4 in Tokyo, at which he spoke out what he saw and felt on these points. Then, Takashi Kondo sent us a letter threateningly saying that the "authorities concerned of the Japanese Government" might impose a total ban on the entry into Japan of sportsmen sent by the Gymnastics Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing to this, the letter went on:

These are certainly improper remarks to be made by a Vice-chairman of the International Gymnastics Federation, and through them one reads a browbeating, intimidating tone.

This is a most shameful behaviour of sportsman.

But it goes without saying that no one will be intimidated by this.

From all this we get the impression that Takashi Kondo is too closely tied with the interests of certain political circles.

Saying that the DPRK Gymnastics Association, proceeding from the common idea of opposing mixing sports with politics, informs the IGF of the above-said facts, it requested the IGF to examine this document for the healthy development of gymnastics and all national gymnastics associations to give it their careful consideration.

Korea's Unification Brooks No Delay; Yankees, Get out of S. Korea!

Twenty one years have elapsed since Korea was liberated from Japanese imperialist colonial yoke on August 15, 1945. And yet, the question of Korea's unification remains unsolved still today.

To uncork this national bottleneck, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea mapped out a variety of concrete proposals, thus proposing repeatedly to the South Korean authorities to sit facing each other across a table and try to find out the ways and means of solving this problem. But these reasonable proposals have been rejected in cold blood by the South Korean Pak regime. Of late they are going the length of clamoring that "the unification issue should be taken up only in the latter half of the 70's," thereby making a frantic effort to maintain their fascist rule in South Korea.

The artificial territorial division and the split of a nation for more than 20 years have created untold misfortunes and tragic stories among Korean people.

Here are examples:

An Unanswered Letter

Longing for Father

"Dear father,

I am Sook, your only daughter. When I was eight, you left home, promising to return with lovely souvenirs three nights later. Now I am nearly thirty Mother's hair has grayed waiting for you in these twenty odd years and I finished college several years ago. I am now a mother of two children. The elder daughter, already five, calls her grandpa in the South, whom she has never seen...," thus ran the letter read by Mrs. Kim Sook residing in Haejoo, South Hwanghai Province, to her father in South Korea over Radio Pyongyang.

Living in one and the same land, the father and daughter do not know whether the other is alive or dead.

Even correspondence let alone travel, is barred by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets between the two parts of this bisected country.

By such tragedy of the 20th century, people came to see the need of introducing a communication medium called "Radio Letter."

There is no knowing whether the radio messages ever reach the addresses nor is there any hope of getting an answer. But the Pyongyang Broadcasting Committee is visited by many people who want to send messages to their parents, husbands, wives or children in South Korea.

Mr. Kim Sook is one of those who is often perplexed by the innocent question of her daughter: "Why do we have no grandpa?"

Who Is To Blame?

"Not a single South Korean civilian or a single "ROK Army" (South Korean Army) soldier was to be seen," reported a western journalist after visiting the military demarcation line dividing this land.

American M.P.s patrol the southern half of a village cut in two by the demarcation line. The United States built its "defence line" in the central zone of Korea thousands of miles away.

For 21 years since they landed in South Korea in September 1945, they have been blocking all contacts between the North and South at the point of the bayonet. The repeated proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to allow mutual visits and correspondence between the North and South fell on deaf ears.

The U.S. occupiers and their South Korean puppets throw into jail anyone who demands this on charges of "violation of state policy."

The people in both parts of the country will join their strength and unify the fatherland without fail by themselves on a democratic basis and by peaceful means without any interference from outside, after expelling the U.S. aggressors from South Korea.

Who Is The Real Murderer?

Here is the picture of a girl. She is an ordinary 17-year old girl, but she has been to the border of the other world after draining the bitters of this world to the dregs.

One can see through the miserable fate of this poor girl how heartless the South Korean society is.

Death

The heroine of the story is Hwang Ok Soon who was living in the Yungdeungpo ward, Seoul.

In 1961 her father, the pillar of her family, died after years of illness. Shortly afterwards, her mother who was earning a paltry amount of money as a chore woman was sacked by her mistress. Sorrow and poverty came all at once to this family. Ok Soon, the eldest daughter, was kicked out of school because she could not pay school impositions. (In South Korea such primary school pupils number 150,000-170,000 every year)

Worse still, her mother was confined to bed. All the burdens of the family fell upon the shoulders of this young girl.

Life was too cruel to this young girl. She had no hope in the South Korean society. She no longer wanted to live.

"Mama, forgive me. I tried to stand up to life, but I can't ···If I alone die, you will have to bear all the burden. So I am taking one brother and one sister with me. Mother, after cremation, please sprinkle the ashes over the grave of our father," ran the letter which she left behind after she had made up her mind to commit murder-suicide.

That day she took her brother and sister to a cinema house and called on her chums on the way home. She cut her hair and sold it for 400 *won* and left it for her sick mother.

Taken into Custody

But Ok Soon's life was saved, while the two younger ones died. She was taken to prison on "murder" charge.

Her notes in the prison cell read:

"In case we four brothers and sisters all died, I thought, mother would find it too hard to live alone. So I spared brother Jin Ahn... I took the pills first. The younger ones asked me: "What are you taking?" I told them it's medicine which makes one wise. So saying, I distributed ten pills to each. "So pretty!" —they said, and took them.

There Are So Many Ok Soons in South Korea

Some time ago, Chung Moon Ahn, a resident in Hyunjuh-dong, West Gate district, Seoul, and her daughter put an end to their lives by taking poison, after being driven to despair by poverty. In Boopyung-dong, Inchon, Kim Jung Soon and her three children died in a murder-suicide.

Such suicide cases are reported daily by the South Korean press and radio.

"A society in which existence is regarded as a miracle"—such is the South Korean society the Pak Jung Hi regime has built with the predatory U.S. "aid" and is maintained at the point of the U.S. bayonet.

The "murder" charge should be brought not against the poor girl Ok Soon, but against the real culprit—the U.S. overlords and their henchmen in Seoul.

Aspirations After National Unity

Now We Should Hear from Each Other

The fellow countrymen living in the artificially divided country for twenty odd years now should be allowed to hear from each other, to say the least, declared veteran writer **Li Ki Yung** in an article contributed to Jokook Tongil, organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

He wished he could at least exchange seasonal greetings with his uncles and aunts, brother and cousins, and close friends in South Korea. Once away from his native place which wouldn't take ten hours to reach by train from Pyongyang, he has been unable to exchange a letter with them, let alone visit them he said most regretfully.

His native place is Asan, South Choongchung Province, some 80 km south of Seoul. Most of the characters appearing in the author's pre-liberation masterpiece "Native place" and post-liberation trilogy "Dooman River," with whom the readers are quite familiar, were taken from those surrounding him when he was in the South.

Apart from being a writer, he is at present vice-chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and a member of the World Peace Council. He said:

There is no way for the many broken-up families to ascertain if their missing family members are still alive or dead. What an abnormal, cruel reality it is!

Lately more and more people in South Korea are raising their voices demanding north-south interchange and the self-dependent unification of the country.

However, those in power in South Korea make no bones of suppressing, invoking the "anti-communist law," people who aspire the unification of the country, bellowing that the "unification issue can be seriously taken up only in the latter part of the 1970's."

This shows that the fascist rulers are seeking to prolong their remaining days by perpetuating the division of the country, writer Li Ki Yung observed.

Stressing that there is no reason why correspondence cannot be carried on between the North and South, if immediate, final unification is impossible, the author once again called for the realization of correspondence between the two parts—the ardent desire of the entire Korean people.

To Hold Joint Art Festival...

People's Artist **Choi Seung Hi**, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Dancers Union, proposed to hold a joint dance festival of the North and South on the coming 21st anniversary of the August 15 Liberation day. She said that, for this purpose, representatives of the North and South Korean dancers should meet in Panmunjom or any other place.

She went on to say: For the prospering, civilized and unified fatherland and for bringing Korean dance into full bloom, the dancers of the North and South should get together.

They should pay mutual visits and exchange views on the uniform development of our national dance and pool their artistic talents and creative efforts so as to effect radical development in the creation of new dances, in performances, in dancing theory and training.

Referring to her latest work "A story of woman divers", (It deals with the life of the South Korean woman divers.) she said:

I choreographed it with deep love for the southern half of our fatherland where I was born, grew up and was warmly received each time I appeared on the stage. But today South Korea is under the heels of the U.S. imperialists.

I travelled thousands of miles with a large troupe of young dancers and gave hundreds of performances before foreign spectators, but none in South Korea in these years.

She deeply regretted that she cannot perform the "woman divers" before the brothers and sisters in the South, which is really dedicated to them owing to the artificially created demarcation line by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

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